

TERMS:

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance; for six months, 75 cents.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissible, and announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements.

Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed.

Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of cash payments.

COURT.

At Walhalla, opened on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge Mackey presiding. The charge of his Honor to the Grand Jury was brief and pointed, and embraced the usual instructions as to their duties in acting on bills handed them by the Solicitor.

The State vs. Henry Pugh, assault and battery. Not guilty. Keith & Verner for defendant.

The State vs. William Williams and Reuben Wallace—burglary and grand larceny. Guilty of grand larceny. Mr. Verner for defendant.

The State vs. Ezekiel Stephens—murder. Not guilty. Mr. Norton and Mr. Keith for defendant.

The State vs. J. A. Johns—obstructing creek. Appeal from Trial Justice Court. The Court held the act under which the prosecution was brought to be unconstitutional and directed a verdict of not guilty.

The State vs. Andy Hyatt—assault and battery. The prisoner had been in jail 10 months and on a plea of guilty the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the County jail for five months. The sentence met the approval of all parties.

The State vs. Elijah Deaton—arson in burning Conners Church. The jury after being out about 3 minutes returned a verdict of not guilty. Keith & Verner, McGowan & Thompson for defendant.

The proof in the case was very weak and not at all to the point.

There is a case of riot and of arson still undisposed of, the arson being for setting fire to the jail some weeks ago. It is expected the criminal business will be finished by 12 o'clock to day, a large number of the smaller offences having been either settled or not proved. P. S.—Since the above was put in type, the jury found the parties charged with riot not guilty.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, on the subject of bastardy, his Honor instructed the Grand Jury to find no bill in all cases where the defendant was unable to pay the pecuniary penalty, as it would be burdening the county with cost uselessly to try such cases. It would be well if Trial Justices would remember this, and refuse warrants where the persons charged are unable to pay.

As a Judge to dispatch business and declare the law in criminal cases, Judge Mackey is a perfect success. He is quick, clear and pointed, and if there is nothing in the evidence to bear out the charge, he clearly instructs the jury on the law and leaves it easy for them to find a verdict upon the facts under the law. He has not yet reached the civil docket, but we have heard he is equally clear and speedy in dispatching civil business. It has never been our pleasure to meet a Judge who is more pleasant and courteous on the bench to the bar and witnesses. While he thus moves pleasantly on business matters and the dockets will be found empty long before the end of the term.

Dr. H. V. Redford, writing from Washington, in anticipation of the passage of the silver bill, says: "As for the Secretary of the Treasury, he will not dole out silver with a stinted hand. Quite the reverse; his policy will be to give the country all he can under the law, subject only to the capacity of the mints. The Secretary is not an original silver man—far from it—but he will give those who do want enough to fully test the experiment. Mark that. People have knocked their skulls together over this question until there is no way to settle it but by actual experiment. The Secretary will aid the country to a conclusion by giving them what silver he can under the law. Now for silver and plenty of it."

The Committee on Claims of the U. S. Senate has reported in favor of paying the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., \$150,000 for property used or destroyed by the Federal troops during the war. The claim is a just one, and should have been paid long ago.

The ladies are all opposed to the telephone. They don't care to have a young fellow whispering in their ears with his mouth twenty miles away.

Speeches by Judge Mackey, Col. Cothran and Mr. Verner.

On last Monday night the Walhalla Cornet Band assembled in front of Biemann's Hotel, together with a large number of our citizens, for the purpose of paying their respects to Judge Mackey. After music by the band the Judge was loudly called for, when he appeared in front of the balcony of the hotel, and was introduced to the audience by Representative Verner. The Judge was warmly received and spoke about 30 minutes in a very happy vein. We shall not attempt even a short synopsis of what he said. Suffice it to say that he gave our people some good advice in reference to the approaching canvass in the distant future and the dangers that lie before us. He urged the Democracy to be thoroughly organized and stand as one man, determined to be victorious in the fall elections. It was a great mistake, he said, to suppose that Radicalism was dead in this State. He said that the Radical party in this State would put a full ticket in the field next fall and would be backed by the great Republican party of the North and would make a desperate effort to regain control of the State Government and carry the elections. He paid his respects to the independent candidate and said that he was nothing more nor less than a Radical in disguise, and that he should be looked upon and treated as such. A deserved tribute was paid to Gov. Hampton, who, he said, was the embodiment of all that was noble, honorable, high-toned and manly. The Judge then paid a high compliment to the people of Oconee County as being among those in the upper counties who in the memorable campaign of 1876, by their united efforts, brought redemption and civilization again to the State and made us once more a free and happy people. The Judge's remarks were well received, and we feel satisfied that his sound advice and council will not go unheeded by our citizens.

Col. J. S. Cothran, the able and distinguished Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit, was called for and made a very pretty little speech, embodying sound practical views and good advice, and hoped that the Democracy of Oconee, in the campaign of 1878, would be as united as it was in 1876, standing shoulder to shoulder, battling manfully for honesty, home rule, and low taxes. Col. C. is a fine speaker and our people take a delight in doing him honor and to show their high appreciation of his worth and ability.

After music by the band, Judge Mackey, in a happy manner, introduced Representative Verner, who made a speech setting forth the difficulties, trials and troubles that our Legislature has had to contend with in setting on foot again an honest and economical government. His remarks were to the point and were delivered in his usual artistic style.

The New Lien Law.

The lien law, says the Journal of Commerce, which has passed both houses of the General Assembly, it is hoped will satisfy the planters and factors, the landlords and tenants. There was a very wide difference of opinion upon the expediency of the lien law. By an act of the Legislature in December the old law was repealed, the repeal to date from January 1, 1878. Many farmers were pleased at this, and many discontented. Those who were satisfied argued that the repeal of the law, by depriving the planter of the facility of obtaining supplies at high rates of interest, would render him more dependent upon his own resources, and consequently more thrifty. The others argued that it would cripple farming operations, and seriously embarrass the agricultural interests of the country. The new lien law, which now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law, repeals the old lien law, and authorizes the farmer to give a lien upon his crop for advances, and a lesser lien to the landlord to secure rent, this latter lien to be to the extent of one third of all crops raised on the land rented. The experiment as to the repeal of the old lien law and as to the collection of the lien for advances, is to be tried for one year from the date of the ratification of the act. The section of the act in reference to landlord's liens, is to remain on the statute books.

John S. Verner.

In the House of Representatives on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Verner, of Oconee County, made the following speech in reference to the great bond fight that is now going on in the halls of legislation of South Carolina:

He stated in opening that he was glad that he was from the mountains, and he was very glad that he was given the opportunity to reply to the gentleman from Anderson, who he was sorry to see had a very different conception of a pledge than he had. He was glad that the gentleman from Anderson had spoken of a pledge, because he intended to open his speech with his understanding of those pledges.

Mr. Verner then went on and recited the three separate pledges made by the Democratic party to stand by the consolidation act. If a pledge could bind a people when there was not a single dissenting voter, when the Democratic Executive Committee pledged the people to stand by this act, at a time when their fortunes were hanging in the balance and the people by their silence assented to it, then were the people of South Carolina bound, morally, legally and equitably. It was a sacred pledge and could not be violated. That was the first great pledge made by the Democratic party. He then went on to show how the Democratic party had up to this time redeemed its pledges. They had by a tremendous effort redeemed the pledge made by them to the colored people to levy a two mill tax for educational purposes. The next pledge as to the debt was the resolution passed by the Wallace House. What was that resolution intended for, but to enable Governor Hampton to collect his taxes. It was passed. The people of the State came forward, paid their 10 per cent. tax, and established at once the government of honesty and home rule.

The next pledge that the Democratic party had redeemed was the appropriation of \$300,000 to pay the interest on the public debt. That very levy stamped the position of the other side as wholly without foundation. The commission had not been appointed to rip open the consolidation act. If so why were the people called upon to pay a tax of \$300,000 at a time when they could but ill afford to do so? He was prepared to admit that the bond commission had done their duty and done it well, but he made the assertion boldly that they had reported nothing new. He would go further and show that in three Republican investigations the same identical result was reached. They all agreed that the

bonded debt of South Carolina was about \$15,000,000. Take out the conversion bonds and the results all exactly agree.

He would go further and show that there were four investigations. The fourth investigation was by the Legislature into the consolidation act itself. The Taxpayers' Convention, composed of all the gallant names of South Carolina, had said that the debt was \$9,000,000, taking out the conversion bonds. About \$6,000,000 was the old bonded indebtedness, and the balance was relief of the Treasury bonds and bills receivable bonds. This was the debt which they had declared valid, and pledged the people of South Carolina to stand by. Now the Bond Commission say that about \$3,000,000 have been consolidated, and about \$2,000,000 remain to be funded. If the members would take the pains to calculate the interest and add it to the \$9,000,000 recognized by the Taxpayers' Convention, identically the same result would be reached.

As to the Owens coupons, were they authorized to be funded under the act? The terms of the act so declared distinctly. The act itself in its second section said distinctly to the creditors that if they would come up and compromise on fifty cents on the dollar the State of South Carolina would give them certain guarantees. What were those guarantees? It was to levy a special tax of two mills annually to pay the interest on this consolidated debt, and further that the coupons themselves should be receivable for taxes. How could the State avoid this obligation? Only by repealing the act and having every court in the country to reverse its decisions previously rendered.

Mr. Verner then went on to show that the compromise as affected under the consolidation act was the very best compromise that could have been made. The other side said that the \$3,000,000 which the committee had reported against should be thrown out. The moment they did that they destroyed the validity of the entire act. They declared invalid \$4,000,000 of bonds just in order that members might gain a little banquo and come back into the legislative halls again. The gentleman from Anderson had cried "the poor people," "the poor people." He was as poor as any man, and he had come down to represent the people according to his conception of what was just and honest and right. The gentleman from Anderson had advanced a communistic principle that should not be tolerated by an honest and honorable people. Where were the blasted bondholders? Were they seen lobbying around the legislative halls? Not so. They, feeling secure in their legal position, stood off and left the Legislature of this State to determine for themselves whether or not they would brand their State with the stain of repudiation and dishonor. There was upon the shield of the State the motto that the people of South Carolina were always ready and prepared to redeem their pledges. Why was that? Because the people of South Carolina had always had a good credit, but for the reason that they had strictly adhered to the principles of honor and had made their word as good as their bond. It now remains for the present Legislature to say whether they would uphold that credit and that honor, or by repudiating their pledges and their debts sink every man in the State to a level of degradation from which he could never hope to rise.

The Supply Bill.

The correspondent of the Charleston Journal of Commerce, writing from Columbia, S. C., under date of March 24, gives the following authentic summary of the tax levy for 1877-78, and the estimate upon which it has been based:

The first section levies a tax of 5 1/2 mills for general purposes, exclusive of the 2 mill tax which is levied for school purposes. The ordinary county tax is 3 mills with additional special taxes ranging from 1 mill to 2 mills for past indebtedness in several counties; and in Anderson County an additional tax of 2 mills, to inclose the county in a fence, under the provisions of the fence law. A poll tax of \$1 is levied on all voters between the ages of 21 and 60 years, and the penalty for non-payment is limited to a fine of not more than \$5, including costs, and imprisonment for 30 days. The first installment of the taxes, is payable during the month of May, and the second in October, with the option, on the part of the taxpayer, to pay either the half or the whole. For a failure to pay the first installment there is a penalty of 6 per centum. For a failure to pay by the 1st of November, a penalty of 15 per centum is added. Tax executions upon delinquent lands will be issued on the 15th of November.

In addition to this the County Commission of the several counties, are directed to levy a tax of two mill on the dollar, the proceeds of which are to be retained in the counties, and to be paid out in each county exclusively for school purposes for the current year.

It will thus be seen that the aggregate State tax for schools and the two years interest on the public debt is seven and a half mills.

The estimates upon which this tax is levied are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. General expenses, salaries, etc. \$437,000; Interest for two years on the consolidated debt 238,000; Common schools 631,000; Total \$1,306,000.

This is the amount which, upon a close estimate, and supposing that the consolidated debt question is settled, will be required to run the State Government during the fiscal year.

From this, it is, however, to be deducted the following sums: Balance in the Treasury \$370,000; Estimated receipts from phosphate royalty 75,000; Total \$445,000.

Which deducted from the aggregate of the estimates leaves a balance of \$862,000 in round numbers to be raised by taxation. These figures can be relied upon as official.

OAKWAY LOCALS.

MARCH 1ST, 1878.

Old Mrs. Jolly, in having her well walked to the top of rock, Thursday, the 21st, a negro named Gus Hardee was just finishing the wall—was at the bottom of the well cleaning up the fragments of rock, when the basket, on being drawn up caught a corner of a rock, and the wall gave way and fell in on the poor fellow; but by some good fortune the basket saved his life. All hands went to work to get, as they supposed, the dead body out of the well, there being thirty loads of rock on him; but when they got within about 20 feet they heard him hallow. He was standing up in a stooping posture, with the rock holding him fast, except one hand he had extricated from the rocks and had succeeded in removing some rocks that were pressing his breast and throat, the basket being on top of his shoulders held up, to some extent by a scuffling across the carbing. He remained in that fix 15 hours, hungry, tired and pressed with the mass of rock around, about and above him. The well was 65 or 60 feet deep.

Road working is the order of this week. O. C.

[For the Keowee Courier.] The Lien Law vs. the Agricultural Interest.

Heretofore a depression in the agricultural interest has been due to three general causes: Bad management, want of means and unfavorable seasons. To these we may add the re-enactment of the lien law as a fourth cause. The second and fourth causes are the result of the first, on the one hand by an improper course by farmers, and on other by a like improper course by legislators.

The farming class is often reprimanded and admonished in regard to their negligence, and want of attention to, their vital interests as agriculturalists. These admonitions, &c., come from the ranks of our own and other professions. It is a sad truth that farmers do not take active measures in defence of their own interests; but it is equally lamentable that when their interests are intrusted to others, who are pledged to promote them, that they are as often retarded as enhanced.

Our legislators may have thought that they were conferring a favor upon the majority of their constituents, or at least complying with their present wishes and alleviating their immediate wants, when they repealed this law; but in the honest opinion of the writer they were surely mistaken. Is the fact that a large number of the farming class will avail themselves of the provisions of this law a sufficient guarantee of the propriety of its being in force at the present time? Dealing on credit has been, for many years, a formidable barrier to the success of farmers. The lien law naturally encourages the continuance, by farmers, of this ruinous system of buying on time.

It may be claimed that it is left to the option of the farmer as to whether he will avail himself of the provisions of the law. We reply that there are those in the ranks of every profession, and especially among the farming class, who will not take such steps as will tend to the advancement of their permanent interest. Hence their non-success.

The law would be less injurious if its supporters were the only sufferers in consequence of its evil effects. But this is not the case. Its tendency is to raise the price of farmer's supplies, and thus the burden must be borne by all the followers of the rural profession. We ask our legislators to ignore all laws which will give temporary convenience, but which will work material and final injury. Our independence and final deliverance from the necessity of placing ourselves under obligations to others depend upon the adopting by us of the motto: cash and co-operation. Temporary inconveniences may embarrass, but final results will compensate for present exertions. M. T. I.

[COMMUNICATED]

Messrs. Editors: Something over a year ago we elected men to the Legislature, pledged to reform the Government. No one will deny but what they have done a great deal of good. They have reduced the taxes and abolished some few offices and passed the usury bill; one of the best acts, so far, of the present Legislature. Now if they will abolish the offices of County Auditor or Treasurer, and let one man attend to the duties of both offices for the same salary that one receives, that will be another step in the right direction, and we have no use for County Commissioners. My plan would be this: have a road commissioner in every township and let him attend to the roads for his road duty. There is a great talk about paying the State debt. How is this to be done? I will tell you: Let the present Legislature reduce their own salaries to four dollars per day and limit the sessions to twenty-five or thirty days, and reduce the pay of the Governor and all State officers one half. Now just think how many sales of cotton, at the present prices, it takes to pay the Governor one year: 60 bales in round numbers. At this rate now when the Governor and State officers and Circuit Judges are paid off we have cotton bales enough to bridge the Bay from the wharf in Charleston to Sullivan's Island, or nearly so, provided the piers were put up. We have entirely too much legislation. The State Legislature adjourning us meet biennially; but I think triennial would suit our case very well in this State, until we pay our debts. It is an absurd idea to think of paying debts while the expenses are greater than the income. I think if our Legislature men had to cut and split rails at fifty cents per hundred, or cut a ditch through swampy land at 12 1/2 cents per rod, they would not be so extravagant when the appropriation bill comes up. There is too many parliamentary tactics made use of in our legislative halls, all to consume time; too many attachments, &c., to pay at high rates. While things go on in this way it is all bush to talk of reform and paying debts. I fear this communication is getting too long. I may in a future article give you my views on the criminal law and the free school system.

SPENCER CHAMBERS.

The New Lien Law.

The following bill which has finally passed both houses, and only waits to be ratified and signed, is of much importance to the people of the State at large.

An Act to secure landlords and persons making advances.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That an act entitled an act to amend Sections 53 and 54, Chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes relative to liens on crop, approved June 8th, 1877, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2. If any person or persons shall make any advance or advances either in money or supplies to any person or persons who are employed or about to engage in the cultivation of the soil, the person or persons so making such advance or advances shall be entitled to a lien on the crop which may be made during the year upon the land in the cultivation of which the advances so made have been expended in preference of all other liens existing or otherwise to the extent of such advances; provided, an agreement in writing shall be entered into before such advance made to this effect in which shall be specified the amount to be advanced, or in which a limit shall be fixed beyond which the advances if made from time to time during the year shall not go.

Section 3. If any person making such advances shall make an affidavit before the clerk of the court in which such crop is to be raised that the person to whom such advances have been made is about to sell or dispose of his crop, or in any other way is about to defeat the lien hereinbefore provided for, accompanied with a statement of the amount then due,

It shall be lawful for him to issue his warrant, directed to any of the sheriffs of this State requiring them to seize the said crop, and after due notice sell the same for cash, and pay over the net proceeds thereof, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, in extinguishment of the amount then due; provided, however, that if the person to whom such advances have been made shall within thirty days after such sale has been made give notice in writing to the sheriff accompanied with an affidavit to this effect that the amount claimed is not justly due, that then it shall be the duty of the said sheriff to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court, upon an issue which shall be made up and set down for trial, at the next succeeding term of the Court of Common Pleas for the county in which the person to whom such advances have been made resides, and in which the person who makes such advances shall be the actor.

Section 4. That the above sections shall be subject to the provisions of the following sections of this act:

Section 5. That such landlord leasing lands for agricultural purposes, shall have a prior and preferred lien for rent to the extent of one-third of all crops raised on his lands, and enforceable in the same manner as liens for advances, which said lien for rent shall be valid without recording or filing.

Section 6. That every lien for advances and for rent where the agreement is for more than one year shall be filed in the office of the registrar of deeds of the county for the county in which the lienor resides within thirty days from the date of the lien, and said lien for rent over one-third of the crop shall thereby be made valid, and he shall keep an index of all such liens so filed, for each of which he shall receive fifteen cents from the party filing the same, and this shall be a sufficient record of the same.

Section 7. That the first and third sections of this act shall be and remain of force for one year from the ratification thereof.

Passage of the Silver Bill Over the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—In the House the President's message vetoing the silver bill was laid before the House by the Speaker. The President says it has been his earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of a measure to increase the silver coinage of the country, but as not to impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit. It was only on the conviction that this bill did not meet that essential requirement, that he felt it his duty to withhold from it his approval. The message further states that the capital defect of the bill is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts, in case the coinage which it creates shall continue of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were created. In the judgment of mankind it would be an act of bad faith. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. The national promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. He could not sign a bill which would authorize the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of the public faith transcended all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance was the dictate as well of honesty as of expediency, and should ever be carefully guarded by the executive, by Congress and by the people.

Before proceeding to a vote on the question "will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill?" Cox, of New York, said the message was a "charge of fraud by a fraud." On which his colleague, McCook, made a point of order.

The Speaker decided that the remark was made out of order and it should not be printed in the Record.

The House then proceeded to vote, and the result was yeas 190, nays 73. The Speaker declared the bill as passed, and the announcement was greeted with general applause.

The House then took up the bill to pension the soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars. Without action, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the silver bill passed, the President's veto notwithstanding, by 46 to 19. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, voted with the majority.

(From Speights' Daily Newspaper.)

Card From Judge Cooke.

Mr. Editor: I desire, through the columns of your paper, destined to become so popular in the State, to return my most grateful and profound thanks to my fellow citizens of the 8th Circuit who gave me their generous support and advocated my re-election as Judge.

I feel proud of this generous support than I could be of amassed wealth. I shall ever remember with gratefulness in the hour of need and treasure among the sweet recollections of my life the warm sympathy extended by the sons of my own native State if we are none of us without faults, thank God we are none of us without friends.

My fellow citizens may rest assured that they shall never regret that they gave me their confidence, and receive the farther assurance that to the extent of my humble capacities I will be with them through good and through evil report, come weal or come woe for all time, ever ready to sustain their trust and to stand by their necessities. As a good citizen I bow to the will of the representatives of the people. If the people have been misrepresented in this matter, it is not for me to complain, and if they have not, who has a right to gainsay their wish?

I propose to sustain the administration of Gov. Hampton to the best of my ability and discharge my duties as a citizen with the single purpose in view—the best and truest interest of all the people of South Carolina. Hoping to vindicate the generous confidence of my unflinching devotion to righteous rule and good and honest government, come from whom it may.

I am, fellow citizens, your obedient servant, THOMPSON H. COOKE.

We speak knowingly when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sialian Hair Renewer is the best article of the kind sold on the American Continent. Personal trial has demonstrated this, and the article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet complete. Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch street, Philadelphia, are the agents for the article, and when our Philadelphia friends return from Cape May, they should certainly procure some of it. We know of no such article extant for the hair, and thus speak in such decided and emphatic terms.—Ocean Woman, Cape May, N. J.

RYEMENAL.

Married, at the Greenville Hotel, on the morning of the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. H. Nall, M. F. Ansel, Esq., and Miss Ophelia A. Speights. No cards.

Married, on the 2d instant, by Rev. Fletcher Smith, Mr. J. G. Davis and Miss N. E. Gaillard.

By the same on the same day, Mr. J. T. Mauldin and Miss A. Hubbard, all of Oconee County.

Married, on January 24th, 1878, at the residence of B. F. O'Kelly, by Rev. A. McGuffin, Mr. P. G. Allen to Miss Laura O'Kelly, all of Oconee.

By the same at the same time and place, Mr. E. W. Pearce to Miss Aletha O'Kelly.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE: Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I will most cheerfully and my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. Mrs. L. Gons, Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Cannot be Excelled.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blue Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrophula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier of spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost every thing. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. DINSMORE, No. 19, Russell Street.

It is a Valuable Remedy.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870. MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully, Mrs. MURPHY PARKER, 86 Athens Street.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

1868. 1878.

JUST ARRIVED

60 PIECES

STANDARD

PRINTS

At 6 1-4 Cents.

(SPRING STYLES.)

Court week is here and the people must have something good to eat. We have prepared ourselves for the occasion and place before the eating people

Fine Cheese and Crackers,

Boneless God Fish,

Fresh Salmon,

Fresh Lobsters,

Oysters, Sardines,

And other Good Things for the Table.

Short profits and quick sales is our motto.

J. E. HENDRIX & SON.

Mar. 7, 1878

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF OCONEE,

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

Lewis Jaynes, Administrator of U. H. Spears, deceased, Plaintiff, against Jos. C. Spears and others, Defendants—COMPLAINT FOR RELIEF.

BY virtue of a decretal order in the above stated action, I will sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Walhalla on MONDAY, April 1st, 1878, (sale day) between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

All of that Tract of Land lying, being and situate in the County of Oconee, containing eighty-four acres, more or less, adjoining lands of S. S. McJunkin, J. N. Grant, S. Waito and others.

Terms of Sale as Follows:

One-half the purchase money in cash and the balance on a credit of nine months, with interest from date, to be secured by a bond and mortgage of the premises; purchasers to pay extra for titles and mortgages.

RICHARD LEWIS,

Judge of Probate Oconee County,